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MISCELLANY.

The late William August Beach, of New York, was a lawyer who had a high ideal of his profession and the duty of a lawyer. It is said that he was once defending a pickpocket in a New York court. The evidence of guilt was complete. In other words the thief was caught red-handed. And Mr. Beach knew it when he consented to act as counsel before the court, but he did not think that his duty to the client in such a case required that he should attempt to clear him of the just penalty of the law. But Mr. Beach in addressing the jury defined the lawyer's true position in such a case in the following admirable language:

"This defendant is accused of having committed a crime. Under the laws of our country he has a right to be defended upon the charge, by counsel, and it is the duty of counsel so to defend him. In performing this duty I have seen to it that he was properly charged with the alleged crime; that he has been brought to trial before a duly constituted court; that a fair and impartial jury was impaneled, and that none but competent and legal evidence has been given in against him. This protection he is entitled to, no matter what the facts may be, for no man should ever be convicted except in accordance with law."

—The Bar.

Success at the Bar.—What are the qualities that are necessary for success at the Bar? Sir Charles Mathews, to whose high position in the profession the Hardwicke Society paid a well-merited tribute by selecting him as the chief guest at its banquet on Monday evening, believes that the young barrister is bound to succeed who is equipped with clearness of mind, lucidity and simplicity of speech, apprehension of law, quickness of thought, enthusiasm and judgment. If the declarations of other eminent lawyers may be relied upon, Sir Charles takes rather too sanguine a view. Many other qualifications have been deemed to be necessary. "Love of the profession for its own sake, physical health to endure its trials, clear-headed common-sense, and ability to wait" were the four qualifications to which Lord Russell of Killowen attached most importance. "Good health, power of sleep and not thinking over work done, close attention to everything taken in hand, method, zeal, perseverance, not shirking but facing difficulties, and devotion to truth, and justice and to law as a science, regardless of fees," is Lord Lindley's idea of the equipment of the successful lawyer. Perhaps the truest thing of all has fallen from Sir Alfred Wills. "I have," he once said, "known men achieve high success who have not appeared to me to display any special aptitude for the work, and I have known many other men who, to my knowledge, possessed learning, ability, good manners,

and industry who have failed." Some famous men have included poverty among the things that go originally to the making of success at the Bar. "Nothing does a young lawyer so much good as a little starvation," said Lord Eldon. A somewhat similar view was expressed by Sir Edward Clarke when he was the guest of the Hardwicke Society two or three years ago. "If I were asked," he said, "to say what are the requirements for success at the Bar, I should be inclined to mention these: First, the young barrister should have a good deal of ambition; secondly, he should have very little money; thirdly, he should be very much in love." Sir Harry Poland is also among the distinguished lawyers who have attempted to say how success may be won. "Frugality, industry, and a good digestion are necessary to success at the Bar," he has said. "Genius is certainly not required for success, but good common-sense is absolutely necessary." How are these qualifications to be acquired? There's the rub.

—Law Journal (London).

Mr. Bryce on Liberty and Law.—It was a very striking address which Mr. Bryce delivered the other day at Jamestown Island, Virginia, in commemoration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing there of the first permanent English settlement in America. In the London which these settlers had just left, Shakespeare and Ben Jonson were busy with their plays and masques. Bacon had just published his "Novum Organon." Hamden and Oliver Cromwell were still boys at school. It was the flowering time of England's genius and manhood. The two qualities which Mr. Bryce notes in these early settlers are the spirit of adventure and the love of liberty. The spirit of adventure was not theirs only. It belonged to the age. The Spaniard had plenty of it. Never was there a more daring enterprise than that of Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. But that other gift—the spirit of liberty, the love of self-government—that the Spaniard lacked, and for the lack of it all his conquests crumbled away; while this small acorn of a settlement at Jamestown, vitalised by the spirit of ordered liberty, grew into a mighty oak which has overshadowed a whole continent. Law and liberty; these are the two pillars on which the greatness of England has been built, and the message which, in Mr. Bryce's eloquent words, the ancient motherland still sends to her mighty daughter across the seas is, "Cherish alike, and cherish together, Liberty and Law." This is not the flimsy language of a peroration. It is the profoundest truth. "Liberty's a glorious feast," says Burns. Yes! but if we are all to share this feast the liberty of each must be conditioned by the same liberty for others, and what is law but the sum of these conditions?

—Law Journal (London).